

Hi School Examinations

Everyone Should Attend

Review of Parliament

Crop Report

BANK OF MONTREAL
(Issued July 30, 1931)

GENERAL

Except in the northern districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, crops throughout the Prairie Provinces have suffered from the intense heat of the past week. Some hail losses have occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan but the territories afflicted are not extensive. Slight damage from rust and insects has been experienced in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Pastures are drying up and need rain. In Quebec weather conditions have been favorable to the growth of all crops. In Ontario the harvesting of excellent wheat and barley crops is progressing well despite continued showery weather, other crops generally are very satisfactory. In the Maritimes crops in general are making satisfactory progress though warm dry weather would prove beneficial. In British Columbia the weather continues very warm and dry throughout the Province and crops are maturing rapidly. Details follow:—

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

ALBERTA: Northeastern Area.—Wheat is 80 p.c. headed and making rapid growth, hail damage is reported in isolated areas. Southeastern Area.—Crops have suffered from excessive heat; cutting will commence this week. Western Area.—Practically all wheat is headed out and following ample rain grains are making rapid progress. Hail has damaged crops in small areas.

SASKATCHEWAN:—Crop prospects continue fairly satisfactory in most sections north of Saskatoon while in the Prince Albert area and the extreme north wheat heads are filling well with ample moisture and good average yields are expected. Extreme heat and strong winds have caused further deterioration in the central and southern part of the Province, where crop conditions now vary from very poor to complete failures. Farmers in some sections are cutting wheat and coarse grain for feed. More rain is urgently needed.

MANITOBA:—Wheat is ripening rapidly and cutting of early grain has commenced. Harvesting will be fairly general by next week. Light yields are indicated in all districts except the Red River Valley, where conditions are fairly good. Crops in western areas are being pastured or cut for feed. It will be necessary to ship feed into the southwestern section.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Frequent rains have again interfered with haying operations. Grain crops are promising. Potatoes and other root crops continue to show satisfactory progress. Indications point to a good apple crop, while small fruits are abundant. Pasture conditions good.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Oats are ripening fast but the yield will be affected by smut and rust. Hay not saved before the heavy rains is of poor quality, but approximately 75 p.c. to 80 p.c. was harvested in good condition. Corn is outstanding. The borer has made an appearance, but damage to date is slight. Early potatoes are a heavy crop of excellent quality. Root crops generally continue promising. Topping of tobacco is well under way and conditions are highly satisfactory.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Intermittent rains have made haying operations difficult and the quality of the products has been somewhat impaired in certain sections. Grains are doing well. Early varieties of potatoes are ready for the market. A good average crop of apples is expected. Pastures continue in good condition.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Haylage is practically finished and the yield is 100 p.c. of average. Grain

The following High School Students were successful in passing the examinations for 1931 in:—

COMPOSITION 2

Grade XII

Frances Williams 56

Grade XI

John Allred 67

John Kimball 60

Agnes Terry 69

Ray Woolley 53

Bruce Galbraith 54

John Wall 54

John Demester 50

John Palm 75

Grade X

John Paek 73

John Evans 71

John Meldrum 70

John Coombs 69

John Walton 67

John Orgill 67

John Wood 66

John Lybbert 66

John King 65

John Whitlock 65

John Scoville 62

John Zemp 62

John Powelson 61

John Woolley 61

John Larson 57

John Anderson 57

John Jones 57

John King 57

John Mitchell 57

John McMullin 57

John Walker 57

John Lintski 57

John Douglas 57

John Wall 57

Note: Unsuccessful students may see their marks by calling at the office.

LITERATURE 2

John Orgill 94

John Mitchell 90

John Zemp 89

John Coombs 88

John Anderson 85

John Paek 84

John Meldrum 84

John Scoville 79

John Evans 76

John King 75

John Lintski 75

John Wood 67

John Walton 63

John Watson 63

John Bullock 63

John Wall 61

John Plegrash 61

John McMullin 59

John Woolley 57

John Jones 57

John Hogg 57

John Larson 57

John Galbraith 57

John Hegg 57

John Smith 57

John Powelson 57

John Tollestrup 57

John Walker 57

John Lybbert 57

John Whitlock 57

Note: Unsuccessful students may see their marks by calling at the office.

A mass meeting is called for Friday night in the Town Hall to debate the recent announcement from Hogg's Government, Minister of Agriculture, that the Raymond School of Agriculture would not operate this year. The school at Carleton Place will be closed down, and only the schools at Olds and Vermillion kept open.

COMPOSITION 2

Grade XII

Frances Williams 56

Grade XI

John Allred 67

John Kimball 60

Agnes Terry 69

Ray Woolley 53

Bruce Galbraith 54

John Wall 54

John Demester 50

John Palm 75

Grade X

John Paek 73

John Evans 71

John Meldrum 70

John Coombs 69

John Walton 67

John Orgill 67

John Wood 66

John Lybbert 66

John King 65

John Whitlock 65

John Scoville 62

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John Meldrum 84

John Scoville 79

John Evans 76

John King 75

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John Wood 67

John Walton 63

John Watson 63

John Bullock 63

John Wall 61

John Plegrash 61

John McMullin 59

John Woolley 57

John Jones 57

John Hogg 57

John Larson 57

John Galbraith 57

John Hegg 57

John Smith 57

John Powelson 57

John Tollestrup 57

John Walker 57

John Lybbert 57

John Whitlock 57

Note: Unsuccessful students may see their marks by calling at the office.

Opportunities taken away from northern Alberta. Here is the record of Attendance:—

1920-1921: 102 students.

1921-1922: 58 Students.

1922-1923: 55 Students.

An average here of 71.6 Students per year.

1923-1926 In this interval the school was closed.

1926-1927: 103 Students.

1927-1928: 84 Students.

1928-1929: 64 Students.

1929-1930: 94 Students.

1930-1931: 79 Students.

An average here of 84.6 Students per year, or an 8 year average of 79.5.

This will we believe compare very favorably with the record of any of the other schools, and when area served is considered will probably stand at the head of the list.

In the last five years of operation the average has been 84.6 students per year, or considerably above the 60 mark as intimated in one paper as the enrollment of this school.

There are a number, yes quite a number of students intending to take the A. C. work this coming fall and winter, and very few of these could do so either Olds or Vermillion and the additional expense that attending at these schools would incur.

These matters are all worthy of consideration, and will be discussed at the Board of Trade Meeting. Everyone should attend.

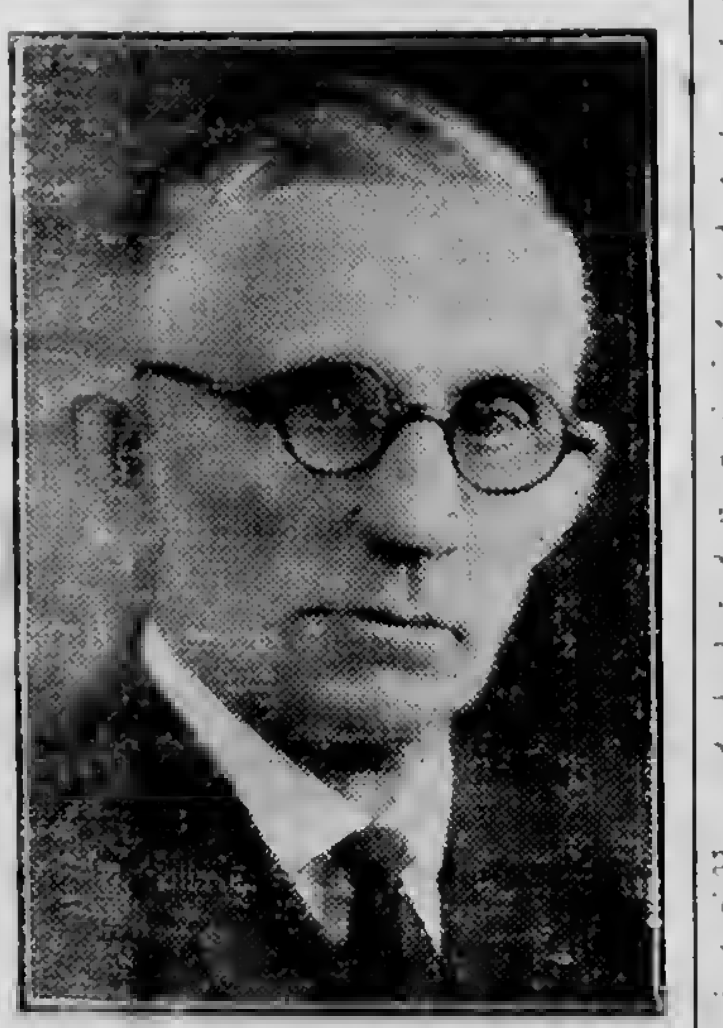
Board of Trade

Meets with Mr. Connor

Because of other appointments it was doubtful if it would ever open again as a School of Agriculture.

After considerable more discussion it was unanimously decided to send a delegation to Edmonton to meet with the Premier and Cabinet and present the case to them for further consideration, and it was decided to choose this delegation at the Mass Meeting to be held tonight (Friday).

The gathering then adjourned after thanking Mr. Connor for his attendance.



J. M. CONNOR, M.L.A., Warner

Who met with Raymond Board of Trade Officers and Members on Thursday to discuss the proposed closing of the Raymond School of Agriculture.

News Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leavitt and family spent the week-end in Waterbury, returning home Sunday evening.

George Brown returned home yesterday afternoon from the Covered Wagon Jubilee in Salt Lake and a visit with relatives and friends. He reports the jubilee as a wonderful success and great crowds of people in attendance.

Finishing what she thought was a box of candy, but what turned out to be pills, 21 month old Jennie Fournier

died 20 of them and when discovered was in great pain. She died before medical aid could be secured.

17 negroes were drowned at George town, S. C., Monday night about midnight when the truck in which they were riding plunged into the river through an open draw bridge into 2 feet of water. Only one person escaped.

Forest fires are still burning fiercely in British Columbia and several towns are threatened. With the flames under control, firefighters at residents began to breathe a little easier when the fire broke out anew, jumped fireguards and got into untended timber stands.

(Contributed)

Ottawa, August 4.—The Budget introduced to the House of Commons on Monday the 1st of June last, by the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, who has been holding three major positions in the Government of the country since his party took power last August, namely, Prime Minister; Secretary of Staff for External Affairs, and Finance Minister, was perhaps the most comprehensive compilation of figures comprising the financial activities of the country in general that had ever been presented to Parliament. Largely because of the extent of this compilation of figures, the Government and its Conservative supporters heralded the financial statement as one of the most wonderful delivered to Parliament in recent years. On account of this, for a time, the Government was given considerable credit for having prepared such a statement of the financial and industrial affairs of the Nation.

But, alas! when a minute examination was made of the provisions of the Budget, it was found that the resolutions composing it were undoubtedly prepared with great haste and without due consideration for their effect upon the business interests of the country; so that instead of being the Budget the Prime Minister and his supporters claimed it to be, it had turned out to be really one of the worst jumbles that has ever been brought before Parliament.

Great stress was laid upon the fact that there was a very large number of changes in the tariff proposals upon examination, it was found that no more than 25 or 30 of these changes were of any considerable moment. The balance being mere rearrangements. Even in this connection we had ample evidence that too hasty consideration had been given to the idea of those seeking tariff adjustments and little consideration to the effect those adjustments would have on general business, with the result that we had innumerable amendments proposed as the Resolutions of the Budget were being considered, proving the contention that before changes are substituted by any Government worthy of the respect of the people, the most careful examination of every detail should be instituted.

With respect to the Sales Tax, we had the spectacle of this Government bringing down the Resolution of a new Sales Tax. This Tax was to be applied to the manufacturer, importer and wholesaler, constituting a double tax. Needless to say, this maximum burden lasted only a matter of few days, when the Government had to offer the humiliation of having to announce that it would revert to the same system as the previous Liberal Government had used, namely the imposition of the tax on the importer and manufacturers only.

Then we had the Government's proposal to impose the Sales Tax on a long list of goods formerly exempted for after 30 days' trial they backed up, that is, receded from their position with the result that the same list of Sales Tax exemptions was accepted as was in effect under the Liberal Government. One consequence of this fiscal mixup is that the Government now finds itself in a predicament with respect to the collections made during the 30 days when the exempted list was forced to pay this Sales Tax. It would wonder the public—and more particularly the business interests—are exasperated at this careless bungling of the Nation's business.

Then we have the Resolution dealing with the Income Tax. Information was asked from time to time with respect to this Resolution and statements were freely circulated that while there was some relief to the low incomes there was considerable reduction in the tax on incomes from \$137,000 and upward, when the exemption provisions were taken into consideration. Here again we see the Government increasing the Income Tax by 2 p.c. on Corporations, and then coolly withdrawing the balance of the Resolutions, clearly indicating

that due consideration had not been given to these proposals and that the Government had only discovered this when it was brought to their attention by the criticism of the Opposition.

Space will not permit to enumerate the changes found necessary after the introduction of the Budget, but undoubtedly the Government would now hardly recognize the document which they introduced on the 1st of June. In no session of Parliament has there been evidence of such consummate bungling with so little consideration given to the public interest.

Mr. Bennett claims he wants to tax where it will be felt, to break new trails, to adopt new methods, but having gathered at least tentatively some of these delectable avenues he has let a good many have found before him—a maze of underbrush, and bogs, and swamps and he has to be hauled out by his superiors before he "bristles" miserably; but he has let it be known in the House that if he had had his way, it would have been a much more startling Budget than it is.

His advocacy of the shinking fund system and his complete renouncement of it in practice; his proposal for Canadian consols subscribed to by authority by banks and insurance companies, and his total indifference to this principle when his chance came to try it; his insistence on a scientific tariff, Board, and his better-sketch-hit or miss wholesale alteration of the tariff without even the benefit of a departmental review of the situation; his imposition of the magazine tax for July 1, and its postponement to August 15; his jettisoning of the tariff schedule of exemption to the sales tax, and his complete right about face in discarding his own proposals and reinstating the old schedule; his brand new tax of 5 p.c. on yachts and motor boats which he has now consigned to the scrap heap, and the evidence he gives of not knowing just what change he will make next in the much heralded budget, hammered out by the strong man of Canada, indicate that the "stability of economic conditions" mentioned in the Winnipeg speech was only poetic license.

News Notes

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen were visitors at Waterton Park last week-end.

Milt Strong and his Arcadians were in Magrath playing for a Dance Wednesday night.

Frank Shaw returned Monday from week's holiday in Waterton Park and with relatives at Taylorville.

R. J. Stone is home again from California, and is helping in the Store during Ken's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. May spent the week-end in Waterton Park and with relatives in Cardston district. They returned home Tuesday forenoon.

The Dominion House closed on Monday after nearly five months of work during which time a great deal of important legislation was acted upon.

The Stellarsene Sign Painters were in town Wednesday and painted the big sign at the rear of the Super Service Station, also the sign on the roof.

J. E. Merrill will furnish the stock and also plant the grounds surrounding the new Sugar Co. house here. Mr. Merrill has quite an extensive nursery at his farm in Hill Spring.

J. U. and C. E. Allred and Company returned on Tuesday evening from their trip to Salt Lake City where they visited relatives and friends and attended the Covered Wagon Jubilee.

Don't forget the Board of Trade meeting at the Town Hall Friday evening at 8 p.m. If you are interested in keeping the School of Agriculture open you should be there to help the discussion.

Raymond Recorder

Published every Friday
S. I. M. Editor and Prop.
Non-political. Raymon only is the
interests of Raymond and district.
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SHOULD THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE BE CLOSED

With the announcement that the Schools of Agriculture at Claresholm and Raymond are to be closed as an economy measure, Southern Alberta is up in arms over the affair, and rightly so. And each community is wondering why it should get the axe, and are bending and will bend every effort to get the Provincial Government to reconsider and possibly change its dictum.

As to whether the local School of Agriculture should be closed or not we personally feel that it most certainly should not. It is justifying itself in every particular, and if ever there was a time when agricultural education was needed in the Province surely that is the time. Never has there been the need for scientific and practical methods of farming, stock-raising, etc., that exists now, and never has the local school been in a better position to serve the district than now. If these schools are operated for the benefit of the rural people, as a field of our province, why have we not seen them at the Agricultural Convention and given them the benefit of the education.

The Government will pay the difference in train fare between Raymond or Claresholm and the School at Olds. This is not much inducement to Southern Alberta to support these far distant schools. When by being closed to home boys can put themselves through school for less than \$100 for the five months, by doing their cooking and getting a great deal of their food from home, what will they be able to do in this respect at Olds or Vermilion. How many of the students are there who could live at home and go to school here, that will be able to attend if this school is closed down. We are not forgetting the fact that there dormitories at Olds and Vermilion, but students attending here have never been held up in the matter of accommodation, and the School has always received good support.

Then again, we have the Extension work carried on by the Staff, School Fair Work, Pig Club Work, Fertilizer and Weed Work, Field Crop Work, and numerous other things carried on by the Staff, and just at the point now where their value is being appreciated by many people, and then the School is closed and this work dropped. 23 School Fairs in this district, supervised from the Raymond School of Agriculture, and more to be organized. Boys and girls coming up through the School grades with a love and liking for gardening and a practical knowledge of the better types of garden products and how to grow and prepare them for use. Encouragement too, in the livestock division in interesting children in animal life and its care. All these things are worth more than dollars and cents when the future of our Province is concerned and should be thoughtfully and carefully considered before any definite decision is reached.

Then in the matter of attendance Raymond has made a record that will, we believe stand favorably in comparison with any of the other schools in the Province and if so then why close it down in favor of the ones that are not making as good a record in this particular. And another thing, there are problems in this district that are of vital importance to this district, and not shared to an equal extent in any of the other districts where Agricultural Schools are located. Raymond's school serves three Irrigation districts and dry farming practices are not adaptable to irrigation districts and these problems need solving thru instruction on them through theory and actual practice as far as the school year permits. Others of the schools have some portions of their district in irrigated districts, but none to the same extent as Raymond has.

And lastly, the local school is becoming a centre of information for farmers in all directions in regards to seed, livestock, better methods of doing things, and a distributing point for purebred cattle, swine, sheep, etc., so that Southern Alberta is becoming a better mixed farming district than the work of the School. This argument alone should go a long way to keeping the School open.

We realize only too well that we are in the midst of depressing conditions and that economy is necessary, but we don't think it good business to add

to the unemployment by throwing additional men and women out of employment and depriving 52 or more students of the opportunity of further education because money is scarce. Why not increase the taxation on some of the prosperous businesses in the Province that can never offer better than physical enjoyment and pleasure, and transfer some of the surplus to the Agricultural Schools where the brain and intellect of the men and women of tomorrow can be improved and made better. Something of this sort might at least be considered.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

A further decline in the operations of the so-called heavy industries has taken place during the past month. This, of course, is seasonal, but the exceptional feature this year is that the general industrial decline while less precipitate than in similar downturns and movements in the last eighteen months, commenced earlier than usual. An outstanding example of this development is the record of the newspaper industry in May, when, contrary to the usual course, production of paper fell off. Operations of a secondary class, which include footwear and textiles are however fairly active; in fact there are some factories which are working overtime. The employment situation has continued to improve in the last thirty large group of industries. It is worth noting that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics but the most recent rise in the Bureau's index number was less marked than in the preceding month or in May 1930 and there is still a large number of unemployed; the greatest gain in the current period has been in construction. The general position of which we discuss elsewhere in this Letter.

An outstanding feature of Canadian economy at the present time is the strength of the financial structure which is the subject of the most favorable comment by highly qualified authorities in other countries. In this connection it may be noted that Canadian banks have continued to increase their cash and other liquid resources, such as Government bonds until their reserve position is even stronger than in 1930, for which year the London Eng. Stock Exchange Gazette said "the soundness of the Canadian banking system was fully demonstrated." The larger security holdings of the banks will serve as an important base of increased commercial credit when a revival in business takes place.

There remain for consideration two other important factors in the present economic situation agriculture and the attitude of the President of the United States relative to a temporary suspension of debts between governments.

AGRICULTURE PROSPECTS
In Eastern and Central Canada the general outlook for agriculture as at the new crops are concerned, is better than at this time last year, and practically the only qualifying factors in this area (where about 60 per cent. of the rural population is situated) are, first, that normal weather will be essential during the rest of the season and secondly, that the financial returns from the sale of most farm products have continued sub-normal, although moving within a comparatively narrow range during the last few months. In British Columbia serious damage to the crops was averted by unusually heavy June rains.

Having regard to the severe handicap under which grain-growing commenced in the Prairie Provinces, the reasons for which were explained in some previous issues of this Letter it is not surprising that fully 50 per cent. of the Western wheat deteriorated greatly during June. The encouraging feature was the almost general improvement in Alberta where there were frequent and timely rains. The rains over the greater part of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba grain belts did not come in time and were not sufficiently heavy to prevent irreparable damage in the southern and central sections of the former and in the western half of the latter. Southern Saskatchewan as a whole will harvest its third successive short crop while many fields in this area will not be worth cutting. The damage was not only to wheat, but to coarse grains, pastures and ranges, while there was also a serious shortage of water; rain in the closing days of June, however brought about improvement as far as feed crops and water supply were concerned. Northern Saskatchewan has been favoured with better weather, and at the beginning of the season had a greater reservoir of sub-soil moisture; accordingly, the condition of all crops is better than in the southern part of the province.—Bank of Commerce Monthly Commercial Letter.

DENTISTRY

Dr. F. M. HALL — Dental Surgeon
POST OFFICE BLOCK
Hours: 9 to 12:30 a.m.; 1:30 to 6 p.m.
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Wednesday evening and Thursday
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THANKFULNESS

I thank Thee Father for the light
And for the darkness of the night,
For beauty in each shrub and flower
For beauty in each passing shower;
The vast and mighty waving sea,
The tall and stately towering tree,
The towering mountain capped with snow,
The rolling plains true beauty show.
The tree filled vale, the green elad hill,
The flying quail, the robin's trill,
The welcome skylark's happy song,
All helps to cheer ones life along.

The sunshine and the sky so blue,
The bullfrog in the country slough;
E'en thorns and weeds, wherever they grow,
Thy wisdom, power and mercy show.

The starlit sky in evening cool,
The fish in fragrant little pool,
Majestic Heavens vast and broad,
All speak of thee, oh! supreme God;
All speak of thy salvation plan,
Thy kindness, love, to mortal man,
And makes us feel it's good to be,
O Father! for life I thank thee.

Written by Elder Loren E. Hancock
New Zealand Mission.

News Notes

All the Stellarene pumps are now decorated with a unique glass sign which shows up very well in the night with the electric light in it.

Messrs Gilbert and Acheson of the A.C. Staff were in Cardston this week lecturing at the Agriculture Fair held there.

A large crowd of men and boys from Raymond attended the Fathers and Sons Outing at Camp Kootenay this week. We hope to have a detailed report of the proceedings for next week.

CAPITOL

Theatre - - Raymond

TONIGHT and SATURDAY
BIG TRIPLE FEATURE
PROGRAM

1—LEW AYRES IN

'The Iron Man'

2—CHARLIE CHASE IN

'One of the Smiths'

3—RECENT RELEASE OF

"Schmelling-Stribling Fight"

MATINEE, SAT. 2:15 p.m.

First Show Sat. Night at 7:15

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Res. Phone 33

Fred Ralph

Res. Phone 40
"Mutt" Ralph

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A PHILOSOPHY OF BUSINESS SEEM FLOWING TO

CONTROL WEEDS

Mr. Gordon Selfridge, the well-known department store magnate of London, England, is noted for his philosophy of business. Two interesting examples of Mr. Selfridge's thought have recently come to hand. The first deals with his attitude towards a competitor who established on the same street and to whom Mr. Selfridge wrote "A Handshake of Welcome to a Competitor" which he had published in the London Times. "We welcome our new competitor," it ran, "in the same spirit as the tennis player of the golfer welcomes a renowned opponent who will help him to perfect his own game, teach him how to overcome old faults, teach him new strokes, new tactics, put him on his mettle, quicken his brain, rekindle his ambition. It has now for some time been the mark only of the outsider in business to malign a competitor. You are expected to play off to him keenly. Never, in fact, has the play been more keen. Never has it been more necessary to keep alert the will to win. But the true and generous spirit of the game must dominate all our plays. To our new neighbors, then, across the street, who, we know, of course, are going to play the game, as they have always played it, in the spirit of true sportsmanship, we offer the handshake of welcome and sincere best wishes."

The second example also contains the sporting allusion. "Business is a great game. I play it very hard and in a sportsmanlike way as I know how, and I feel that at the end of the day I have got the fullest reward. I am an enthusiast in business. Besides ambition, business demands courage, judgment, imagination, and organizing ability. But it has value for self-satisfaction or for mental laziness—the first crime in the list. Commerce of the Nation."

CITY FARMERS

A little girl from the city had been visiting in the country, and was being questioned as to what kind of time she had. Finally someone said, "I bet you don't even know how to milk a cow."

"Bet I do," she said.

On being pressed for particulars as to how it was done, she replied: "You take the cow to the barn and give her some breakfast food, and water and then you drain her crank case."

Casey met Kelley attired in his Sunday clothes.

"Are ye workin' today?" queried Casey.

"No," said Kelley. "We declared a thirke yistiday."

"For more pay?"

"No. For shorter hours."

"O! don't blame ye! O! always maintained that sixty minutes was too much for an hour—an O! hopes ye was!"

(Experimental Farm Notes)

If field practices the one practicable means of destroying seeds of grain or weeds is to germinate them and then kill the resultant plants. Heat and moisture are necessary for germination. Seeds lying on the surface are not readily sprouted, particularly if occurring in heads that are more or less out of direct contact with the soil. Seeds plowed under too deeply are liable to experience too low a temperature and may remain ungerminated indefinitely until plowed back or dragged upwards by some large implement. Deferred and frequent germination results. No western field badly infested with wild oats, bents, squarers or buckwheat can be cleaned with one season following.

To insure greatest effectiveness of the cleaning process it is important that the previous season's contribution of grain and weed seeds be sprouted and destroyed before the land is deeply plowed. Autumn disking of the stubble is very helpful but disking does not bury the seeds to a uniform depth and where much stray grain remains, as on stock bottoms, many heads may fail to be covered by the first or even the second disking. Too frequent disking involves excessive labor and sometimes defeats its purpose by unduly drying out the land.

For the fighting of wild oats many have come to prefer autumn skim plowing as the preliminary treatment and on its plot area where volunteer is a serious menace to be controlled, the Beaver Lodge Station has fallen back upon skim plowing as a means of growing out and killing grain resulting from shattering and breaking of heads entailed by the removal of cover drills. It seems to be much more thorough than disking.

Whether it would be equally advisable in areas subject to soil drifting we are unprepared to pronounce. It may even, by burying the stubble, remove a desirable impediment to surface wash. Each condition must be studied by the operator, but from the one standpoint of weed control skim plowing has much to commend it.

D. Albright, Superintendent, Dominion Exp. Sta. Station, Beaver Lodge, Alberta.

SHE GROWS TALLER WHILE ILL

One of the most remarkable of delayed growth ever known has just been disclosed by Dr. D. T. Conely of Sale, England. He has reported to the British Medical Society that while confined to her bed with jaundice for six days, a woman of 30 gained one and one-half inches in height, according to authentic measurements. Two weeks later, it was found that she had grown another half inch. Since then she has remained stationary in height.—Deseret News.

Thumb Nail Sketches

Unclaimed Rewards

It is surprising to note the large number of rewards offered from time to time which still remain unclaimed and the offers of which still remain good.

The largest reward ever offered by the British Government was \$150,000. It was offered in 1745 for the capture of the Young Pretender. I am not sure whether this was a "dead or alive" proposition. If so the British Government is well advised to repeal the offer because there is no telling what these rocky times may prompt the seeker after wealth to do.

A few years ago the Soviet government of Russia offered twenty million roubles to the person who would capture and deliver Ossip Lietay, who had been Soviet governor of the State of Tsaritsa. Ossip and a few friends lit out for some other parts and, so far as I know, are still enjoying the open air.

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to meet at Regina in 1922 has over 1,700 standing offers to anybody in the world. The largest of these is an offer of \$50 a pound for 50 pounds of wheat—\$2,500—to any person in the world who will deliver the best sample on or before March 1st, 1922. Among the other big fellows is one of \$80 a cob for the best ten ears of corn—\$800. A lot of people are going to win some easy money next year. This beats the sweepstakes plan, all hollow. Nothing is left to chance or good luck. If you "deliver the goods" you get the cash.

The International Association of Automobile Clubs in 1913 offered a sum of \$100,000 for a perfect substitute for gasoline of such a nature that it could not be monopolized.

To the inventor of a machine which will efficiently pull and top sugar beets another award of \$10,000 has been offered.

An Old Country paper says:

"Some years ago, the importation into Britain of egret feathers, the white feathers of the egret, was forbidden, and feather merchants offered a sum of one hundred pounds to anyone who could devise a method of keeping the egret in captivity. This is one more example of a prize that has never been won."

The hope of reward—some kind of reward—while the source of more evil, is at the same time, a greater impulse for good than anything else in the world. It is man's greatest incentive to action.



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Lee's
Col-
umn

Hello Folks,
The thoughts we want just will not come. This old typewriter is on the bum. It will not write, it will not spell just what is wrong we cannot tell. But there's one redeeming thought to state—something that we must relate. A worthy place for you to go, is to the Capitol to see a show. If you will aid us in our quest, we will try and do our best, and screen our Talkies to bring you cheer so come tonight and see and hear.

And listen Folks we want to remind you that "Sommon Clay" is playing on Wednesday and Thursday Aug 19th 20th, and even tho you have seen it once, it is a picture worth seeing over again and if you haven't seen it yet, there is certainly a treat in store for you, and upon this return engagement, bargain prices are prevailing.

Now ladies, even tho you are not eight fans come tonight with your husband, (or somebody's elses) and see the best combination program we have ever offered. Lew Ayers in "Tro-Max", Charlie Chase in his funniest "One of the Smith's", and the Schme "Stribling" fight pictures, a combination you cant beat.

And Folks if there is anything wrong with the management of the Capitol, please tell us, as it is our sincere desire to please you.

See you later,
LEE

SUBSCRIBE to the RECORDER

A flexible, unbreakable, fireproof and waterproof phonograph disc has been developed in Germany, made from a by-product of the coal tar industry.

The program at the Capitol Wednesday was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and the drawing for the Ter Prizes added the usual period of anticipation and hope to the crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. VanOrman and son Wilford returned Saturday afternoon from a 15 day trip to Idaho and Utah, and while away they attended the Covered Wagon Jubilee in Salt Lake City. R. A. Says that while things may be discouraging here, we are the best of our neighbors to the south in a great many things.

Link between here and Craddock to hook up with the Sunshine Trail from Coombs and Sweetgrass, and then we would have ourselves on the road map of the Province. While our thanks and congratulations are due the Town and Municipal Council for the work that has been done, as individuals and as a community through our various community organizations we should not rest until we have the link to Craddock finished up. Let's go out and get it.

Local Crop Conditions

The weather for the past week has been made to order as far as the grain crops are concerned. While it has made haying slow and a little unsatisfactory, it has been just the thing for the grain. Following last week's storm, the cool wave has continued and the grain has been drawing the moisture out of the ground and hanging out in a manner that is almost unbelievable. Grain that was quite yellow two weeks ago, is just about the same color now, and the kernels are filling almost to the breaking point during this cool weather. Haying and pasturing has improved wonderfully and the situation is much more encouraging. There appears to be no terrible rush about cutting grain as long as the days and nights are cool and the grain benefitting the way it is. It is likely that harvest will be general by the end of next week, starting in places probably the first part of the week.

News Notes

Ken Stone's condition is reported as favorable as can be expected under the circumstances.

Approximately 1,050 people had been inoculated for Typhoid up to Thursday noon. These individuals would not fail to follow this up with the other two injections necessary.

Reports are that the recent rains have caused the River to rise until digging coal is more of a problem than it was two weeks or so ago, but despite this coal is still being handled in rather prodigious quantities in preparation for winter.

Don't forget the Meeting Tonight at the Town Hall to discuss the proposed closing of the School of Agriculture. If you want this institution to continue to operate be at this meeting and have your say. The question demands immediate action.

Several alterations are being made to the telephone lines in the town and several new poles set to allow road construction to proceed as planned.

Most of the Fathers and Sons didn't get home until about supper time Thursday night, and some later than that.

SHIPPING CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Shipment of Alberta fat cattle to Great Britain markets during the past few months has relieved the pressure against local markets to such an extent that prices here have remained fairly steady in spite of a certain amount of depression caused by scarcity of pasture in Saskatchewan and part of Alberta. The British market has shown that it likes Alberta cattle when properly finished, and has been willing to pay for them.

But there is one thing the Britisher does not like. That is to establish a connection from which he expects a fairly fixed shipment, and then to find those shipments interrupted. We can understand the Britisher's objection. He has a market to feed, and he looks for supplies from which to feed it. If we fall down in making the shipments, he is put to a great deal of trouble to find an alternative supply. Canada cannot afford to offend the market she is building up across the water, and therefore we must be ready to feed British market with the supply which the demand requires.

This will require an arrangement on our part to be able to keep a steady supply going to Britain at those times when the British domestic supply cannot fill the demand. To provide this we must have our feeders in the lots or on pasture so that they will be fed out at such times that the dealers in this country can count on them.

Thus, from the rancher, the feeder, the dealer to the market is a chain in which every link must be perfect. It is in perfecting this chain that Southern Alberta can play a big part. For here we have the ranges with the calves coming along, the assured supply of feed and water on our irrigated farms, and these together can be made to furnish the steady supply to the dealers who are in touch with the Old Country market. But the ranchers and the feeders must prepare to do their part. It can't be a hit-or-miss business. It is a problem which must be studied from all angles in order that the market which we have built up at a time when we needed it most may not be allowed to slip away from us.—Lethbridge Herald.

G. W. G.
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NOTICE

Two Days Next Week

Dr. Leech and those assisting him desire to give the second inoculation in two days next week. West of Broadway one day, East the next.

Public announcement will be made Sunday. Be sure you get the day.

O. H. Snow, Sec.-Treas.

Good Progress on Town Road

The road being graded from the west side of town to Broadway is shaping up fine and when completed will make a splendid piece of road. It is being built with a 20 foot crown and slopes of 20 feet on each side, making a gradual slope that will permit crossing the road almost any place, and still keep it drained well. In building up this grade it is helping the drainage question a great deal and should tend to keep the town drier in the south-west portion.

The hill just west of G. Hovey's place will be no more when the road crew get finished their work. A loading trap has been built and this hill is being scattered up and down the

road so that for 2,000 feet the road will be as level as a floor. Six freshen 3000 wagons and a plough team were working several days to move this dirt, so that the road would be level and drainage possible in places where it was impossible before.

The culverts will be widened where necessary, the canal will be taken under the road through clay piping and everything is being put absolutely to standard so that when the Government gets ready to take this stretch over it will be all o.k. John Powell, who is supervising the road under the direction of C. L. Dodge and the men themselves are making a real job of the road and are to be complimented for it.

When this piece of road is completed and gravelled Raymond will have an outlet on an all weather road, and the next thing to do is to go after the

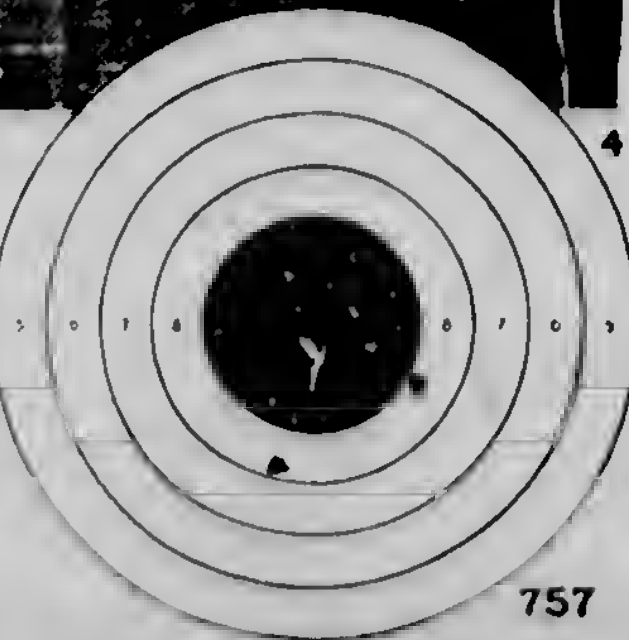
Great Railroad Has Fine Police Force



White gloves, part of their official dress, are especially appropriate to members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Police, not only for the smart touch thus added to their blue uniform, but because they are emblematic of the force itself; an organization of spotless reputation and unflinching courtesy. Not only is this picked body of men, uniformed and ununiformed, the safeguard of the property of the world's greatest transportation system and its thousands of patrons, but its members are friends and mentors to countless travellers in all part of the Dominion. Wherever the company has an interest, be it a great terminal, a wharf or a vast freight yard, "the man in blue" is to be found. Many of the constables and their officers are ex-servicemen and at their head is Brigadier-General D. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., a distinguished Canadian soldier with a splendid record as a staff officer during the Great War. The force has won many trophies for first-aid work and also in revolver shooting, its Ontario team having captured the Canadian police revolver championship for the whole Dominion this year.



1. Ex-servicemen of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Police at the war memorial in Windsor St. Station, Montreal. 2. Brig. Gen. D. de B. Panet, chief of the investigation department, G.P.R. 3. The champion revolver team of the Dominion of Canada. 4. A fine revolver, scored by Sgt. Bailey, Montreal.



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DECLARES NEWSPAPER

IS BEST CLERK

The director of a well known chain store describes the newspaper as "our best clerk". He explains that it does more people, gets more of their individual time, works longer hours, and tells its story with more accuracy than any other clerk they can employ. These papers are going into the homes of the people, and are assured of their friendly attention. This is proved by the tremendous growth in importance of the press in the last few years, according to the director who declares that today the local newspaper is the backbone of any constructive sales effort.

News Notes

SUBSCRIBE to the RECORDER.

George W. Smith, Provincial U.F.A. member for Red Deer died Saturday morning in the Red Deer Hospital from a heart seizure. He was a pioneer steeler and was the first school teacher in Central Alberta.

With flood waters receding the city of Hankow, China had a death list estimated at from 700 to 1,200, here again buildings resembled islands in the churning sea of muddy waters, and on top of providing for her own hungry and homeless, calls are coming from all of the other devastated areas for help and relief.



(By Gee)

J. A. Grenier

IN his position as honorary vice-president of the Quebec Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, J. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec Province, is taking a keen interest in this world-wide coming event.

Mr. Grenier was born at Plessisville, and following his early education studied law at Laval University. When he was twenty-five years of age he was called to the bar and for some few years practiced law.

In 1912 he entered the civil service of his native Province as assistant secretary in the office of the Ministry of Agriculture. Later he became secretary to the Minister and in 1915 he was appointed Deputy Minister, being only twenty-eight years of age at that time.

Mr. Grenier is a member of the Agricultural Council of Quebec, a director of the Dairy Society, and his many services to agriculture have been recognized on several occasions. He has been decorated with the Order of Commander of Agricultural Merit and the Order of the Leopold.

